XIX. Supplemental List of the Longicorn Coleoptera obtained by Mr. J. J. Walker, R.N., F.L.S., during the voyage of H.M.S. "Penguin," under the command of Captain Moore, R.N. By CHARLES J. GAHAN, M.A., F.E.S.

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The Longicornia collected by Mr. Walker in Australia and Tasmania are enumerated in a list which was published in the Transactions of this Society for 1893. In order to complete the account of the beetles of this family which were obtained by Mr. Walker during the recent voyage of H.M.S. "Penguin," I now give a list of the species taken at the other localities which were visited. A few species, taken at Damma Island, are, however, omitted from the list, and will be described in a separate paper. Full references are only given for those species which have been described since the publication of the Munich Catalogue, and for one old Fabrician species which has been omitted from that work. Three species are described as new.

PRIONIDÆ.

1. Eurypoda antennata, Saund.

One example; taken at Nimrod Sound, Chusan Archipelago.

2. Ægosoma marginale, Fabr.

Hong Kong and Kowloon (S. B. T. Skertchley); two examples.

3. Ægosoma sinicum, White.

Shanghai; two specimens.

4. Philus antennatus, Gyll.

Hong Kong; three examples.

CERAMBYCIDÆ.

5. Xystrocera globosa, Oliv.

Shanghai; one example. Haining; one example. TRANS. ENT. SOC. LOND. 1894.—PART III. (SEPT).

6. Cerambyx cantori, Hope.

Shanghai; one example.

7. Æolesthes aurifaber, White.

Silam in North Borneo (Skertchley); one example.

8. Æolesthes sinensis, Gahan, Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 6, vol. vi., p. 255 (1890).

Hong Kong; one example.

9. Rhytidodera bowringi, White.

Hong Kong; one example.

10. Gnatholea subnuda, Lacord.

Silam, N. Borneo (Skertchley); one example.

11. Ceresium raripilum, Newm.

Silam, N. Borneo (Skertchley); one example.

12. Ceresium simplex, Gyll.

Koepang, Timor; one example.

13. Pyresthes hæmatica, Pasc.

Hong Kong; two examples.

14. Erythrus fortunei, White.

Luhwang I., Chusan Archipelago; one example.

15. Aromia bungii, Fald.

Shanghai; one example.

16. Polyzonus bicinctus, Pall.

Nimrod Sound, Chusan Archipelago; six examples.

17. Clytus chinensis, Chevr.

Shanghai; one example.

18. Clytanthus signaticallis, L. and G.

Chusan Island; one example.

19. Dere thoracica, White.

Tamason Island, Chusan Archipelago.

20. Sternoplistes temmincki, Guér.

One example; taken on the mainland opposite Tygosan Island, Chusan Archipelago.

LAMIIDÆ.

21. Dorcadida bilocularis, White.

Tasmania. This species was accidentally omitted from the first list.

22. Epepeotes plorator, Newm.

Koepang, Timor; one female example.

23. Psacothea hilaris, Pasc.

Haining.

24. Monohammus tesserula, White.

Shanghai, and Luhwang Island, Chusan Archipelago.

25. Monohammus luridus, Pasc.

Mainland opposite Tygosan Island, Chusan Archipelago.

26. Cyriocrates horsfieldi, Hope.

Chusan Island.

27. Melanauster chinensis, Forst.

Hong Kong, Shanghai, and Pwanche Island, Chusan Archipelago.

28. Melanauster glabripennis, Motsch.

Haining; one example.

29. Aristobia hispida, Saund.

Tygosan Island, Chusan Archipelago.

30. Blepephaeus succinctor, Chevr.

Hong Kong.

31. Xenolea tomentosa, Pasc.

Samboangan.

32. Xenolea tomentosa, Pasc., var.

Hong Kong. The subglabrous patches on the elytra are blackish in colour.

33. Batocera lineolata, Chevr.

Shanghai.

34. Batocera davidis, Deyr., Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr., 1878, p. 131.

Pwanche Island, Chusan Archipelago; two examples (δ and ϕ). This species has previously been recorded only from the interior of China.

35. Batocera thomsoni, Javet, var.

Silam, N. Borneo (Skertchley). In the single example taken there is only one spot on each elytron, but it does not seem to be otherwise distinct from B. thomsoni.

36. Apriona rugicollis, Chevr.

Chinhae.

37. Rosenbergia megalocephala, v. de Poll, Notes from the Leyden Museum, viii., p. 32, pl. 1, figs. 5 and 5a (φ). Id., vol. ix., p. 184 (δ).

Port Darwin, North Australia; one example.

38. Himantocera plumosa, Oliv.

Silam, N. Borneo (Skertchley).

39. Gnoma propinqua, Pasc.

Ternate, Malay Archipelago; & and Q examples.

40. Coptops auguralis, Pasc.

Damma Island, Malay Archipelago; one example.

41. Olenecamptus bilobus, Fabr.

Damma Island and Hong Kong.

42. Gerania boscii, Fabr.

Koepang, Timor.

43. Hestima floccosa, Pasc.

Ternate.

44. Pterolophia illicita, Pasc.

Ternate; one example.

45. Pterolophia costalis, Pasc.

Ternate.

46. Pterolophia obducta, Pasc.

Koepang in Timor.

47. Pterolophia, sp.

Manila (J. Green); one example.

48. Pterolophia rigida, Bates.

China, the mainland opposite Tygosan Island; one example.

49. Ropica squamosa, sp. n.

Samboangan.

50. Ropica, sp.

Samboangan.

51. Ropica indigna, Pasc.

Ternate.

52. Sybra umbratica, Pasc.

Ternate.

53. Tetraglenes insignis, Newm.

Chusan Island.

54. Exocentrus, sp.

Shanghai; one example.

55. Agapanthia amurensis, Kraatz, Deutsche Ent. Zeit. xxiii. (1879), p. 115.

Shanghai.

56. Glenea elegans, Oliv.

Amboyna.

57. Glenea melia, Pasc.

Silam, N. Borneo (Skertchley).

58. Glenea fortunei, Saund.

Tamaon Island, Chusan Archipelago.

59. Glenea cantor, Fabr.

Lamia cantor, Fabr., Mant. Insect., vol. i., p. 142.

Hong Kong (Skertchley).

60. Phytecia ventralis, Bates.

Tamaon Island, Chusan Archipelago.

61. Oberea nigriceps, White.

Hong Kong.

62. Oberea inclusa, Pasc.

Tygosan Island.

63. Oberea walkeri, sp. n.

Hong Kong.

64. Linda fraterna, Chevr.

sub Hemilophus fraternus, Chevr., in Cat. Gemminger and Harold. = Oberea seminigra, Fairm., Ann. Soc. Ent. Belge, 1887, p. 134.

Tygosan Island, Chusan Archipelago.

65. Chreonoma basalis, sp. n.

Hong Kong; one example.

Ropica squamosa, sp. n.

Squamositate fulva et grisea induta; capite prothoraceque minute haud dense punctatis, hoc lateraliter paullo rotundato; elytris dense sat fortiterque punctatis, utrisque postice lineolis duabus fuscis et maculis minutis albis duabus vel tribus signatis; antennis quam corpore fere sesqui-longioribus, articulo 1° punctato, fulvescente-pubescente, ceteris fuscis, cinerco-maculatis. Long. $5\frac{1}{2}$ —7 mm.

Hab. Samboangan.

Dark brown, clothed with minute scales, which are, for the most part, fulvous-brown in colour, but are of a greyish tint along the sutural area on the anterior half of the elytra. The head and prothorax are minutely and rather sparsely punctured. The elytra are thickly and more strongly punctured, with the punctures partly arranged in longitudinal rows, and each bearing a minute white seta stretched across its opening. Some whitish scales are aggregated to form two or three small spots a little beyond the middle of each elytron, and from these spots there pass backwards two very short dark-brown lines. Minute dark-brown spots appear at intervals along the suture and on other parts of the elytra.

Ropica didyma, Pasc., seems to approach the present species most nearly in general shape and colour; but its covering is of a different character, being in the nature

of short hairs, as in the majority of the species of the genus, and not in the form of minute flattened scales, as in the present species and in R. servilis, Pasc.

Oberea walkeri, sp. n.

Fulva; capite, antennis, elytris pygidioque nigris; tibiis apice, tarsisque et (in mare) segmentis intermediis abdominis infuscatis: capite distincte sat denseque punctato; prothorace quam longiori evidenter latiori, dense punctato, lateraliter medio obtuse rotundato; elytris fortiter denseque et seriatim punctatis, per medium fusco-testaceo-dilutis, griseo tenuiter pubescentibus, area minima circum scutellum et macula sub humerum testaceis. Long. 16—19 mm.

Hab. Hong Kong (J. J. Walker).

Head, antennæ, elytra, and pigidium black; thorax and underside of body fulvous, with the sides of the three intermediate abdominal segments slightly infuscate in the male; tarsi and distal portion of tibiæ blackish. Head distinctly punctured, with the punctures more thickly spread on the vertex than in front. Prothorax distinctly broader than long, thickly punctured; slightly gibbous in the middle above, a little bulged out on each side, reaching its greatest width just behind the middle. Elytra strongly punctured, with the punctures arranged in closely approximated rows; a slight testaceous tint appears along the middle of each elytron, and there is a distinct, but very small testaceous space around the scutellum; a faint greyish pubescence covers almost the whole of the dorsal surface; the apices are each slightly emarginate, and feebly dentate at each of the four angles. The sides of the breast are strongly but very sparsely punctured.

The last ventral segment, black, with the exception of a narrow anterior border, bears in the male a rather broad longitudinal channel which narrows anteriorly; in the female this segment has near the apex a narrow triangular depression, which is continued anteriorly as an impressed line. The male is further distinguished by its slightly longer antennæ, and by having the front of its head narrower, and covered with a more distinct greyish pubescence.

Appears to be most nearly allied to O. japonica, Bates.

Chreonoma basalis, sp. n.

Fulvo-testacea, elytris (limbo basali excepto) violaceis aut cyaneis; capite sparsim punctato, medio frontis in mare breviter sed prominente carinato: prothorace sat dense punctato, supra convexo, lateraliter medio rotundato; elytris sat dense punctatis;

antennis articulis 4-6 ultimis nigro-fuscis. Long. 10-11. Lat. $3\frac{1}{2}-4$ mm ($\Im \ \)$.

Hab. Hong Kong (J. J. Walker and J. C. Bowring).

Fulvous; the elytra violet or deep blue, with a very narrow fulvous band at the extreme base reaching from the scutellum to the outer margin. Antennæ with the last four to six joints blackish; those of the male about as long as the body, those of the female somewhat shorter.

The front of the head in the male bears in the middle a short tuberculiform carina. In this and other characters the species seems to come nearest to *C. frontalis*, Gahan.

Glenea cantor, Fab.

Lamia cantor, Fab., Mant. Ins., vol. i., p. 142.

Hab. Hong Kong (Skertchley), and China (? Hong Kong) (Bowring).

This species is omitted from the Catalogue of Gemminger and Harold. It is nearly allied to Glenea spilota, Thoms., from which it may be distinguished by the following characters:—

The elytra are usually of a pale yellowish colour, only exceptionally offering a slight pinkish tint. The shoulders are pitchyblack, slightly margined behind with red. The foremost of the two black spots placed near the apex of each elytron extends in an almost directly transverse direction from the outer margin to near the suture. In *spilota* there are two spots (sometimes united) occupying a similar position, but placed more obliquely. In G. cantor the entire hind legs and the tarsi of the two anterior pairs are blackish in colour.